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# THE CITIZEN

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## Bringing Up Children

This is something nearly every household has to do. And parents bring up but one family in a life time, and rarely have a chance to do it over again. We ought to study about it a good deal when we first begin.

The master rule for bringing up children right is to keep them busy.

It is a wise old proverb that says, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

Is it just lovely to see how children love to do things. The boy wants to hold the lines, drive the cows and swing an axe long before he is able to do such things. And the little girl is eager to cook and sew and be a woman. Is it not strange that we older people are not wise enough to satisfy these desires of our children and lead them on from one task to another so that they shall enjoy their work and be glad of the pleasure it brings.

And the most interesting and important work is not always with the hands. Children also love to solve problems and guess riddles and use their minds. Somehow this passion for learning gets starved out and disappointed and the child that at ten is eager and interested at twenty is stupid or perverse.

There are many other things that a parent has to study over but the master rule for bringing up children right is to keep them happily busy.

## REPORT OF THE CONGRESS ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN LATIN AMERICA

### A New Day for Latin America

Simultaneous with the political and commercial development of Latin America, is coming a proportionate development of Christian work in Latin America. The gathering at Panama, February 10th to 20th, 1916, of several hundred representative men and women from various fields of Christian endeavor, interested in the Christianization of Latin America, means new life, new zeal, and new adjustment to the problems that are already existent there, and those that are to come from new political and commercial relationships.

For many months eight different Commissions have been studying the questions related to this part of the Western Continent, with a view to securing exact information in order that the very best recommendations might be made for future Christian work in Latin America. These Commissions, with their Chairmen, are as follows:

Commission I.—Survey and Occupation. Chairman, E. T. Colton, Secretary International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York.

Commission II. Message and Method. Chairman, The Right Rev. William Cabell Brown, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor of Virginia, Richmond.

Commission III.—Education. Chairman, Professor Donald C. MacLaren, Former President of MacKenzie College, New York.

Commission IV. Literature. Chairman, Professor Andres Osuna, Director of the Department of Public Instruction of the Federal District, Mexico.

Commission V. Women's Work. Chairman, Miss Belle H. Bennett, President Women's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Richmond, Kentucky.

Commission VI. The Church in the Field. Chairman, The Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, D.D., Bishop of South America, Methodist Episcopal Church, Buenos Aires.

Commission VII. The Home Base. Chairman, Harry Wade Hicks, General Secretary, Missionary Education Movement, New York.

Commission VIII. Cooperation and the Promotion of Unity. Chairman, The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D., President Home Missions Council, New York.

These Commissions have been carrying on a correspondence at great length with people in various parts of the world having facts about Latin America, to the end that their Reports might be complete. Sections of these Reports have been written by men eminent in their particular fields, such as Professor Monroe of Columbia University, New York City; Dr. Josiah Strong of Washington; President Henry C. King of Oberlin; President W. Douglas Mackenzie of Hartford; and President C. T. Paul of Indianapolis.

The Reports of these eight Commissions, together with the discussions and findings of the Panama Congress, will be printed in three volumes of about 350 pages each, just as soon after the close of the Congress as it is possible to edit them.

These three volumes will be sold at \$2.50, carriage extra. For all sets ordered in advance, the price is \$2.00, carriage extra.

Send all orders to Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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You may talk about circulating your ideas and plans by other means but nothing has been found so successful as the newspaper that goes into the homes and is read by every member of the household. Our ad-

vertising columns are recommended by those who have tried them and we invite you to make your wants known through these columns.

Have you read how the Texas Senator "Cyclone" Davis made his maiden speech against preparedness? Nothing would stop him till he had made his speech. So it is with The Citizen; nothing will stop it from growing and becoming better till there is no more room. You must not think just because you are not a subscriber or do not believe in advertising that The Citizen is going to cease to do good and be like you. We are out to help the other fellow; are you?

If you have never thought or never cared to think about our State Experiment station and what a valuable asset it is to our State, please read the article on the farm page of this issue.

Why not celebrate Lincoln's birthday this year in a way that you never did before. We cannot do too much honor to those who have meant so much to us all. Your reminder of the occasion is on page eight.

You will not forget about Valentine Day if you read this issue carefully. We shall be glad to receive your valentine in the form of a subscription, on or before or even after that date.

## IN OUR OWN STATE

About 1,000,000 feet of walnut lumber was destroyed by a fire near Pikeville. It is supposed to be the result of an incendiary.

The L. & N. Railroad Company is said to be planning to furnish through fast train service between Louisville and McRoberts, in the far Eastern Kentucky coal fields near the Virginia border, probably in the next sixty days.

That the killing of Fred E. Ewald by Peter Campbell, a labor leader, at a meeting in Beck's Hall, where Ewald attempted to quell a disturbance, was in self-defense and the heat of passion was the verdict on the 27th of a Coroner's jury.

Contributions amounting to \$5,000 were made in Louisville on the 27th to the Jewish Relief Fund. The campaign in a modified form will be continued.

### Election Valid

There is general rejoicing throughout Rockcastle over the decision given by Judge Bethune in the Circuit Court here this morning declaring the road bond election held last April to be valid. Suit was filed shortly after the election by the anti-road faction to declare the election illegal. This movement has delayed road construction more than half a year. Work will be rushed from now on on the Dixie Highway and Boone Way.—Winchester Sun.

### Major Helburn Acquitted

Former Mayor of Middlesboro, Maj. E. S. Helburn, was acquitted on the charge of killing Alf Farmer on the grounds that he was justified in taking the life of Farmer to save the life of Lee Rennebaum. The examining trial was held before the magistrates of Pineville and Middlesboro. Farmer had assaulted a woman in a commissary of the Yellow Creek Coal Company, Rennebaum, an employee of the Company, endeavored to make Farmer cease. Farmer turned on him and fired a shot, when Helburn shot Farmer. Helburn is much interested in the coal development in the Middlesboro territory.

### Shooting at Kettle Island

Jim Gilham was shot and perhaps mortally wounded by his father-in-law, John Gaylor, of Kettle Island. On Wednesday night of last week Gilham came to the home of his wife who had left him. It is said he had been drinking, and ordered admission to the house. This was refused by Gaylor who ordered him away. He undertook to force his way in when he was shot by Gaylor tearing away a portion of his jaw bone. He was released on bond to await the action of the grand jury which will convene on the 7th of February.

### Estill Gusher Struck

Recently the Wood Oil Company opened a well on the Jesse McKenney tract that is turning out oil at the rate of twenty-five barrels per day. Besides the oil it is said to be giving out one half million cubic feet of natural gas per day. A number of transfers of leases in the land tracts during the past week, and many new leases are being taken out. Everything indicates that there will be a vast extension of the oil interests as soon as the weather settles in the spring.

### Pineville Suffers a \$20,000 Loss By Fire

Tuesday morning of last week at about three o'clock the L. & N. freight depot, the restaurant and rooming place house of Frank Amos and Ike Mills' blacksmith shop were burned. It is supposed that the fire originated in the restaurant and spread beyond control before it was discovered. The loss of the railroad company is hard to estimate. The building represents a loss of \$5,000 while it is not exactly known how much freight was destroyed. In 1907 a similar fire occurred on this same spot in which some of the same parties suffered losses.

### Eligible for Carnegie Pension

B. F. Evans of Garrard County bears an unusual record as a local pedagogue. During his forty years of service in this capacity he has taught 302 months and enrolled under him 2,443 children, representing Garrard families of three generations. On account of this service he comes under the class of teachers who are eligible for a Carnegie fund

## U. S. NEWS

The battleships Texas and Wyoming of the Atlantic fleet talked by wireless telephone to one another. It was the first time this had been attempted between ships.

Committees of the House and Senate are speeding up their work in response to President Wilson's request, and there is prospect that Congress may adjourn before the national conventions in June, as he wishes.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, before the Military Committee on the 30th, suggested the federalization of the militia as a basis of increase in the army. The Post-office Appropriation Bill as reported to the House provides a substantial increase for the rural route service.

The United States has made preparations for immediate war so far as the navy is concerned, but the army as at present constituted is not large enough for the duties of peace, President Wilson declared in an address at the Auditorium in Chicago on the night of the 30th.

The United States Fuel Ship "Mars" arrived in San Diego the middle of January carrying 150 tons of the government exhibit which will be displayed at the Panama-California International Exposition through the entire year 1916. The government will participate in the 1916 Exposition to as great an extent as in San Francisco. At least a half-dozen government bands, and artillery, cavalry, marine, and infantry troops will be on the Exposition grounds during the year.

The scope of the San Diego Exposition has been increased so greatly for 1916 that the directors have found it necessary to change the name to read, "Panama-California International Exposition". Canada, Russia, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Brazil, The Netherlands, and Switzerland, are installing big displays—the greater part of them brought from the San Francisco Exposition. Other features of the beautiful Exposition have been enlarged so that the dedication of the new Exposition, March 15, is more than a matter of form.

## U. S. NAVY NOW READY FOR WAR

Wilson Says No Time Must Be Lost In Defense.

## ARMY IS MUCH TOO SMALL

"We Mean Business," Declares the President in Speaking of the Preparedness Plans of the Administration—Not Thinking of Any Invasion.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The United States has made preparations for immediate war as far as the navy is concerned, although the present naval force is inadequate in size, President Wilson declared in an address before several thousand persons in the Auditorium here.

"We mean business," he said, in speaking of the preparedness plans of the administration.

"We have given to the present fleet of the United States an organization such as it never had before, I am told by Admiral Fletcher," the president said. "And we have made preparation for immediate war, so far as the navy is concerned."

The army, the president said, as at present constituted, "is not large enough even for the ordinary duties of peace."

The president repeated his warnings that no time must be lost in strengthening the defenses of the nation.

"We are not now thinking of invasion of the territory of the United States," the president declared. "That is not what I am making you think. We are not asking ourselves shall we be prepared only to defend our own homes and our own shores."

"Is that all we stand for? To keep the door shut securely against our enemies? What about the great trusteeship set up for liberty of nation government in the whole western hemisphere?"

At Milwaukee the president was greeted by the largest audience of his present trip, to whom he declared the

## NO ARBITRATION WITH GERMANY

U. S. Rejects Proposal In Lusitania Case.

## HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT

Nothing Official Received From Berlin on Issues at Stake in Submarine Controversy—Situation is Not Regarded as Necessarily Dangerous.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The United States has completely shut off any hope of a settlement of the Lusitania case with Germany through the machinery of international arbitration.

The refusal to arbitrate, it is understood from an official source, is based on the ground that the vital interests and national honor of the United States being involved, the matter was one which could not be submitted to arbitration.

It was the second time such a proposal has been turned down and it was rejected finally at the last conference which the secretary of state had with Ambassador Bernstorff.

The first proposition was made soon after the Lusitania was sunk. At that time it was rejected on the ground that the United States had no assurances that pending an arbitral decision by The Hague court to which Germany proposed to submit the dispute, Germany would not continue sinking merchant vessels without warning.

Subsequently, however, Germany informed the United States that she had rescinded her former orders to submarine commanders and that henceforth the rules of international law requiring due warning and care for the safety of passengers and crews would be strictly lived up to.

At the last conference with Mr. Lansing and in the light of the assurances just referred to, it is said Count von Bernstorff renewed the proposition, the sole question to be submitted to arbitration being that relating to disavowal.

Germany, he said, greatly deplored the loss of American lives on the Lusitania and was willing to demonstrate the extent of her regrets by paying an indemnity. She could not, the ambassador insisted, admit that the attack without warning on the Lusitania was illegal.

This attack, he is said to have insisted, was a reprisal against Great Britain's illegal blockade.

Secretary Lansing, it is understood, held that the right of Americans to be on board the Lusitania could not be questioned; and that their right to protection under international law, accorded to neutrals on the high seas and was too firmly established to admit of debate. That this principle should be acknowledged by Germany in any settlement of the Lusitania case, the secretary insisted, was a matter of vital interest to this country and that, therefore, the United States could not, with self-respect, submit to arbitration.

While conflicting press reports continue to come from Berlin as to the reply which Germany will instruct Count von Bernstorff to make to the final proposals of Mr. Lansing, neither at the state department nor the German embassy has any official forecast been received.

In official circles the situation was described as "unchanged, still grave," but not necessarily dangerous.

## MARRIAGE BELLS ARE RINGING

Prosperity Given as Cause For Boom In Marriages.

New York, Feb. 1.—Prosperity has set the marriage bells to ringing more merrily than ever, at least in this town. In the last few months applications for licenses at the office of City Clerk Scully in the Municipal building have shown the influence of the boom, and are going up.

Absolutely accurate figures for January were not available at present, but it was estimated that 3,000 had applied for the bit of paper that is necessary to add two and two and make one. In January, 1915, only 2,736 applied, but 1915 was the "off-set" year matrimonially since the bureau started, largely because of hard times.

## 10,000 GIRLS ON A STRIKE

Children's Dressmakers in New York Walk Out.

New York, Feb. 1.—A general strike of children's dressmakers, involving 10,000 girls started in a walk-out of workers employed in three hundred shops in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

According to union leaders' estimates, as many more house dress, wrapper and kimono makers will join the ranks of the strikers in a few days. The strike also affects 600 cutters in the trades worked by the International Ladies' Garment Workers union.

## WORLD NEWS

London and Paris are again being subjected to attacks from Zeppelins and aeroplanes. The Germans are said to be trying out some improved kinds that they expect will be more effective than those used before.

The German armies in Russia are suffering from the heavy rains which flood the low and marshy lands lying on the border of Russia to the west. Large guns, supplies for the army and many lives are reported lost.

England persists in her purpose to stop American mails that go through the English channel on the ground that such mail often contains material which is contraband of war. The only way to avoid the search is to send the mails by the northerly route around Scotland. During the past week mails coming from Holland and even Switzerland have also been stopped for the first time.

The cause of temperance is being greatly advanced by the European War. Russia has prohibited the manufacture and sale of "vodka" her favorite drink; France has prohibited the manufacture and sale of "absinthe"; the English King has banished liquor from the royal palace as an example to his nation; Germany, Austria and Italy have limited the use of liquor by early closing of drinking places and by other means.

Vigorous fighting along the frontier between Germany and France is reported. Germany is responsible for the renewed activity. Some gains have been made in places, but nothing of a decisive nature has taken place.

There is much concern noticeable in the week's reports in regard to the attitude of Sweden in Europe. It is thought her ruler is seeking to force her into the alliance with Germany and Austria. This may be possible because of her long standing enmity for Russia and because of her irritation at England's policy of stopping the mails and commerce to and from Sweden.

A revival of religion in some of the European countries is one of the features of the time. This is especially true in England and France. Lavedare, a noted infidel and journalist of France, has recently come out for Christianity and is using his influence for its spread among his peoples.

## FRENCH HALT GERMAN DRIVE

Make Unsuccessful Effort to Gain Lost Ground.

## ZEPPELINS IN NEW RAID

Another Defeat of the Turks in the Caucasus by the Russians is Reported—French and British Claim Minor Gains.

London, Feb. 1.—Unceasing violent attempt by the Germans to follow up the successes they gained in the last two days in their new offensive on the western front were beaten back by the French. The German war office statement claims no further gains. The ground won by the Teutons in their new onslaughts on the four geographically separated sections of the front, remain, however, firmly in their hands.

The French, during the last twenty-four hours, launched determined counter attacks on the German lines in an effort to wrest back from the Teutons the lost ground, but in vain. Thus, the new German western offensive appears to have been, for the immediate present at least, halted. The Germans, however, kept hammering the French lines with unabated violence, and they seem bent upon adding to their gains at all cost. They made two attacks on the French lines in the Arras sector, southwest of Hill 140, near the Vimy heights, which command the important Arras-Lens road.

The German official statement declares that "fighting activity has somewhat decreased" and ascribes this to the misty weather. This is taken to indicate that they will renew their general offensive as soon as the weather permits.

(Continued on Page Five)